

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

Representative Michelle Ugenti-Rita, Chair
Representative J.D. Mesnard, Vice-Chair
Sharon Carpenter, Legislative Research Analyst



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HB 2023 (Chapter 5): delivery; early ballots; limitation

Stipulates that any person who knowingly collects voted or unvoted early ballots from another person is guilty of a Class 6 felony. Provides an exemption for a voter's family member, household member or caregiver, and an election official, a U.S. postal worker or any other person permitted by law to transmit mail if they are engaged in official duties. Effective: August 6, 2016.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

HB 2049 (Chapter 82): municipal, precinct office; online signatures

Permits candidates for county office, city or town office and the office of precinct committeemen to collect up to the full number of nomination petition signatures through the SOS online system beginning January 1, 2017. Effective: August 6, 2016.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

HB 2050 (Chapter 176): federal office; online signature collection

Permits candidates for U.S. Senator or Representative in Congress to collect the full amount of nomination petition signatures through the SOS online system beginning January 1, 2017. Removes the limitation that candidates for statewide and legislative office may only collect half of the required petition signatures and \$5 qualifying contribution through the SOS online system. Effective: August 6, 2016.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

HB 2084 (Chapter 50): voter registration records; death records

Requires ADHS to annually provide the death records of every Arizona resident to the SOS for comparison against the statewide voter registration database. Specifies the death records transmitted monthly and annually must include every Arizona resident rather than only those 16 years of age and older. Effective: August 6, 2016.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

HB 2296 (Chapter 346): charitable organizations; campaign finance disclosure

Prohibits 501(c)(3) entities from being required to register as a political committee or file campaign finance reports, retroactive to 90 days before the 2016 Primary Election.

Changes the delayed effective date of SB 1516 from January 1, 2017, to November 5, 2016, and establishes guidelines for when a contribution, expenditure or disbursement is deemed received or made and methods of recording the transaction. Effective: November 5, 2016.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

HB 2297 (Chapter 347): political advertisements; contributors; disclosure

Requires literature or advertisements to include the names and telephone numbers of up to three political committees making the largest contributions that, in the aggregate for that political committee, constitutes 20% or more of the total amount of contributions to the political committee making the independent expenditure. Outlines contribution disclosure requirements if no political committee has contributed the requisite percentage.

Changes the delayed effective date of SB 1516 from January 1, 2017, to November 5, 2016, and

makes the following changes: prohibits a candidate committee from making a contribution to *another* candidate's committee but allows a candidate committee that intends to terminate to contribute surplus monies to another candidate's committee under specified conditions; places restrictions on a candidate committees' ability to reattribute excess contributions; modifies committee bank account segregation requirements; reverts the nomination paper filing deadline back to 180 days before the primary election; establishes guidelines for transitioning committees to the new campaign finance system and for the SOS to charge fees for jurisdictions that opt into the system; and reinserts certain criminal penalties related to campaign finance violations. Effective: November 5, 2016.

Click [here](#) for the bill history.

SB 1516 (Chapter 79): campaign finance amendments

Repeals, rewrites and modifies campaign finance statutes. The bill did not receive the required three-fourths vote to amend the voter protected statutes and the conforming internal references in Title 16, Chapter 6 Article 2 were not changed.

Consolidates the different types of political committees into three committees: candidate committee; political action committee (PAC); political party. Doubles the contribution and expenditure limit trigger to register as a candidate committee and PAC and increases the threshold amounts by \$100 in January of each odd-numbered year, rather than adjusting by the change in the consumer price index.

Exempts the identity of any contributor that contributes, in the aggregate, less than \$50 during the election cycle. Eliminates the requirement for a committee that intends to receive contributions or make expenditures of less than \$1,000 to file an exemption statement before making expenditures, accepting contributions, distributing campaign literature or circulating petitions. Within 10 days of qualification however, a committee must file a statement of organization.

Moves up the deadline to file nomination papers from 90 to 180 days before the primary election and specifies that a person is not eligible to be a candidate or serve simultaneously in more than one statewide or legislative office. Modifies the statement of organization by including a statement that the chairperson and treasurer have read the filing officer's campaign finance and reporting guide and agree to comply with applicable laws and accept all notifications and service of process via email. Modifies reporting periods for PACs, political parties and candidates.

Establishes a determination for registration as a PAC stating that an entity is not organized for the primary purpose of influencing an election if the entity has tax exempt status under 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code; has properly filed the required Internal Revenue Service (IRS) forms; remains in good standing with the Arizona Corporation Commission; and the entity's IRS tax exempt status has not been denied or revoked. Establishes a rebuttable presumption by the filing officer or enforcement officer as it relates to an entity organized for the primary purpose of influencing an election.

Maintains the requirement for a PAC to include the names of the three political committees making the largest contribution but specifies disclosure of the three largest aggregate contributions that exceed \$20,000 during the election cycle, rather than calendar year. Extends the period for a Mega PAC to receive at least 500 individual contributions of \$10 or more from two to four years immediately preceding application to the SOS. Effective: November 5, 2016

(See HB 2296 and HB 2296 for more detail).

Click [here](#) for the bill history.